

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDE, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERRAR.

Received up to 10th May, 1878.

POLITICAL.

THE *Safir-i-Hind* of the 3rd May, in regard to the question of the cost of the war, says that public opinion is divided on the question. The *Civil and Military Gazette*, the *Pioneer*, the *Hindu Patriot*, the *Indian Herald*, &c., contend that England should pay the entire cost, on the ground that the war is due to the Eastern policy of the English Government. The *Indian Herald* is not right in saying that the whole native press contends that the entire cost should be paid by England, as has been lately pointed out by the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*. The *Aligarh Gazette*, the *Koh-i-Nur*, and some other papers, are in favor of the payment of the whole expenses of the war by India. There is no doubt that the war has been chiefly undertaken to secure the north-western frontier of India against foreign invasion, but the Indian Exchequer is not at present in a position to defray the entire cost. However, a portion of the cost may be charged to the Indian revenues.

Circulation,
170 copies.

Circulation,
630 copies

The *Koh-i-Nur* of the 3rd May says that, in regard to the Kabul war, the *Friend of India*, which has made itself notorious by habitually opposing the measures of the Government, remarks that the responsibility of the bloodshed that is going on in Afghanistan, and of the untimely death of the Amir Sher Ali Khan rests upon the shoulders of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton, and that the Afghan policy of these politicians was also the cause of the alienation of the Amir. Our contemporary, says the *Nur*, seems to have a great sympathy for the Afghans. If the editor of the *Friend of India* really sympathises with them, he should have gone to Afghanistan and espoused their cause. If he had remembered the past history of the north-west frontier of India, he would have never expressed such an opinion. India has constantly been invaded and plundered by her frontier neighbours. The *Koh-i-Nur* then refers to the threatened invasion of India by Shah Zaman when the Government was engaged in war with the French, the Rohillas, and the Marathas, to the first Kabul war, and to the ungrateful conduct of the Amir Sher Ali Khan. It was only when the Amir Sher Ali Khan fell a dupe to Russian intrigue and insulted the British envoy, that the Government of India felt obliged to declare war against him in order to maintain its prestige and to secure the frontier against foreign invasion.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
297 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 3rd May says that there is no doubt that the Government of India exercises an excellent tolerant policy, but it is to be regretted that it sometimes carries toleration to an extreme. No man should be allowed such freedom as is calculated to be prejudicial to the interests of others; but the Government sometimes disregards this noble principle, specially in regard to religious fairs and pilgrimages. Experience has proved that when a vast crowd of persons assembles at a religious fair, cholera breaks out

among the pilgrims, and when they return to their homes they carry it to all parts of the country, and thus not only the pilgrims, who attend the fair, but others, who remain at their houses, are exposed to the ravages of cholera. In view of this fact the Government should have prohibited the late Hardwar fair, but it did not do so, and the result has been that cholera, which broke out at the fair, has spread to all parts of the country. If ignorant persons believe that they will go to paradise if they die of cholera at Hardwar, does it become our civilised Government to permit them to seek an untimely death in this way? If it sees no objection to this, it may as well revive the old cruel customs, such as *satti*, &c. Another large religious fair, called the Madar fair, is about to be held. The Government should absolutely prohibit it, otherwise the sickness, which already prevails, will be much increased. There is another evil which has several times engaged the attention of the Government, but which has not yet been remedied. Some rich Musalmans of Bombay hire vessels to Arabia and send poor pilgrims to Mecca through them. The latter generally depend upon public charity for their support during the journey, and the result is that some of them die of hunger, and great sickness breaks out at Mecca. No pilgrim should be allowed to depart from Bombay who has not money with him sufficient for all the expenses of the journey.

The *Safir-i-Hind* of the 3rd May says that in the course

Circulation,
170 copies.

The admission of natives to the civil service.

of a speech lately delivered by Mr. Fawcett in the House of

Commons on the unsatisfactory state of the Indian finances, he remarked that the costly European agency employed to conduct the administration of the country was the cause of its ruin or poverty. This remark of his is entitled to great weight. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Secretary of State has lately brought increased pressure to bear upon the Government of India for the more extensive employment of natives in the public service. Had the scheme

not been beset with great practical difficulties, the Government of India would have voluntarily given effect to it, and needed no such pressure from the Secretary of State. The Government has now firmly made up its mind to give effect to it, and thus remove the complaint of the natives. The admission of natives to the higher ranks of the public service also recommends itself on economical grounds. Now that educated natives are capable of holding offices of trust and responsibility, it is not necessary to import European officers from England at a great cost. The *Pioneer* also concurs with us, and thinks that Europeans should no longer be imported from England for the judicial and political services. Our contemporary also recommend the establishment of a civil service examination in India for the native candidates.

Circulation,
1245 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-A'm*, in its last two numbers, expatiated on some of the most prominent benefits which the English Government has conferred upon the natives. In its issue of the 7th May, the *Akhbār-i-A'm* refers to the oppression and tyranny which prevailed under the old *régime*. If, in spite of all the ease and comfort which we enjoy under the English Government, there are any foolish persons who think that the old native rule was better than British rule, they should submit the following petition to Her Majesty : That, like the former kings of India, Her Majesty should grant one-fourth of the land as *jagir* to some ignorant and idle persons, so that they may lead voluptuous lives. That Her Majesty should reserve the revenue derived from the remaining three-fourths of the land for her own use. That, like Shahjahan, Her Majesty should construct a peacock-throne to benefit the jewellers. That Her Majesty should increase the pay of all Government servants, but seize all their property when they die. That Her Majesty should ask the native chiefs to give their daughters in marriage to her sons. That Her Majesty should demolish all Hindu temples and masjids, and erect Churches, and levy a

poll tax upon all Hindus and Musalmans who refuse to become converts. In the same way the writer refers to some other forms of tyranny and oppression which were in vogue under the late régime, and prays for the permanent establishment of British rule in India.

The *Pramod Sindhu*, Amraoti, of the 5th May, regrets to state that in some districts in the Bombay Presidency, such as Sholapur, Puna, &c., the crops have been seriously damaged by rats, and that, therefore, the agricultural classes in those districts have already begun to suffer from the scarcity of food. Moreover, the robberies committed by the Ramoshis have aggravated their sufferings. Sir Richard Temple has recorded a minute on the present condition of the people, and some relief-works have been already started. The country is now constantly exposed to dreadful visitations, and the Government is put to great trouble and expense in saving the lives of the people, for which they should be always thankful to it.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Samachar Sar*, Allahabad, of the 5th May, in regard to the last High Court Pleaders Examination, says: The High Court Pleaders Examination Committee held a meeting on Friday last. The results of the last examination have not yet transpired. However, it is rumoured that the committee have passed no candidate this time. If the rumour is true, it is indeed a matter of deep regret. The candidates come to Allahabad from distant parts of the country to appear at the examination, and are put to great inconvenience and expense by the journey. It is really incomprehensible why such rules have been laid down for the examination as lead to such unsatisfactory results.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The same paper, referring to the commission which has been appointed to enquire into the case of Pandit Har Sahai, and which is to consist of Mr. Brodhurst, the judge of Benares, Maulvi

The commission appointed to enquire into the case of Pandit Har Sahai.

Zain-ul-Abdin, the subordinate judge of Sháhjahánpur, and Munshi Madho Lal, the munsif of Mirzapur, remarks that the commission consists entirely of Government servants, and that therefore the public is not satisfied with it.

Circulation,
57 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár* of the 1st May refers to the appointment of Mr. Sayyid Mahmud to the office of civil judge in Oudh, and states that even the *Pioneer*, which never sympathises with natives, approves of his appointment. The *Almora Akhbár* expresses regret at the clamour of the European members of the Oudh Commission against his appointment, and accuses them of jealousy and selfishness.

Cholera among the hill pilgrims who have returned from Hardwar.

The same paper states that cholera prevails among the hill pilgrims who have returned home from Hardwar. Cholera has played havoc among them. The road from Hardwar to Almora was covered with corpses for several days. The conduct of the district officers of Bijnor, specially of the police, towards our hill pilgrims was very objectionable. As soon as cholera appeared at Hardwar, they were compelled to leave Hardwar and return to their homes, but they were not permitted to pass through towns and villages, and had to travel through forests, where they could get neither food nor water, and died of thirst and hunger. It is to be regretted that the district officers of Bijnor, in their anxiety to protect the lives of the inhabitants of their district, felt no pity for the hill pilgrims. The arrangements made by the commissioner of Kumaun for the relief of the sick cannot be too highly praised.

Circulation,
475 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind*, Lahore, of the 5th May, on the authority of its Gurdaspur correspondent, complains that the *arzi-navises*, or petition-writers, attached to courts in Gurdaspur, are generally not able and honest men. The editor then proceeds to

remark that the same charge is applicable to the *arzi-navises* in all the districts of the Panjab, and that if the district officers were to exercise care and caution in the selection of *arzi-navises*, petitioners and suitors would be saved a great deal of unnecessary expense, and the courts a great deal of unnecessary trouble and inconvenience.

The same paper, in regard to the assessment of the license tax in Lahore, says that the tax on many *kharasis*, i.e., the owners of corn-mills, has been doubled this time. Many owners of corn-mills had to pay only one rupee last year, but this year they have been required to pay two rupees. If the increased assessments are based on careful enquiries, well and good. But we have heard that the increase has been made on the statement of a stupid mill-owner. He being taxed Rs. 2 submitted a petition to the deputy commissioner praying for a reduction of the assessed fee, on the ground that some of his brethren, whose income was equal to or greater than his own, were assessed at only one rupee. On this the tax upon the latter was also increased to two rupees. If the story is correct, it is to be deeply regretted. The establishment of water-mills has greatly affected the trade of the *kharasis*. Their trade has ceased to be at all profitable, and they are all involved in debt. They foolishly stick to it as it is their hereditary trade. Even the payment of one rupee would press severely upon them. There are also some other poor classes of artisans who should be exempted from the payment of the license-tax, such as shawl-weavers, embroiderers, &c. These classes of traders and artisans are now in a very pitiable condition.

The same paper argues that the Panjab judicial scheme has given only a partial relief from judicial work to tahsildars and deputy commissioners, and expatiates on the expediency of a complete separation of the judicial from the revenue and executive service.

Circulation,
180 copies.

The *Hindi Pradip* of the 1st May, received on the 4th May) says that after a period of nine

The appointment of Mr. Sayyid Mahmud to the office of civil judge in Oudh, and the European members of the Oudh Commission.

years, during which the Government has several times repeated its promise about the admission of natives to the civil service, it has lately appointed

Mr. Sayyid Mahmud a civil judge in Oudh. This appointment does not meet the full wishes of the Hindus, inasmuch as Mr. Mahmud is a Musalman, and therefore properly speaking not a native of India. However, a beginning has been made, and we are very thankful to the Government for it. The members of the covenanted civil service, through whose fear the Government has hitherto refrained from appointing natives to offices usually reserved for them, have raised a wild clamour against the appointment of Mr. Mahmud. They have published several letters in the *Pioneer* protesting against the appointment. Looking at the letter, which appeared in the *Pioneer* of the 11th April on the same subject, it might be inferred that any man can freely abuse the Government through Anglo-Indian papers without fear of punishment. If the same letter had appeared in any vernacular paper, the publisher would have been fined or imprisoned. Did the *Soma Prakash*, which has been stopped by the Government, contain such severe strictures as these: "Will surely one day rue." "But Government has gone near to sounding its own death-knell," &c.? The object of the letter in question obviously is that the members of the Oudh Commission should unanimously try to prevent the admission of natives to the civil service for the future.

The same paper argues that the agricultural classes are now in great distress. The peasants

The agricultural classes.

depend entirely upon agriculture for their support. The least average cost of cultivating a *bigha* of land is Rs. 40. If the outturn of the *bigha* is ten maunds of grain, the cultivator is able to make two ends meet by selling the grain, the husks of corn, the stalks of *jawar* and *bajra*,

&c. Plough-cattle and an abundant and timely fall of rain are essential for agriculture. If at any time there is a failure of rains, or the crop is damaged by hail or locusts, the cultivators at once begin to starve. The last year a very large number of cattle perished from want of fodder. Not only the peasants but also their wives and children have to work at the fields. They eat only the coarse grains and vegetables. If they fail to pay the rent to the zamindars, they are severely beaten by the latter. Education has made no progress among them, and therefore they do not know what their rights and privileges are. Some measures were adopted by Sir William Muir to encourage the spread of education among them, but the question has been utterly disregarded by his successors. The condition of the zamindars is no better. They must strictly exact the rent from their tenants, otherwise how can they meet the different demands of the Government? Besides the land revenue they have to pay a number of different taxes such as the school cess, the road cess, the dispensary cess, &c. An additional cess of 2 per cent. on revenue has been lately imposed upon them. The agricultural classes have severely suffered from famine for the last two years, but the Government did not remit the smallest portion of revenue. In view of the strictness of the present law and heavy taxation the people look back to the rule of the East India Company. When the affairs of the country came under the direct management of the Crown, we hoped that our happiness would be increased, but we have been disappointed.

The same paper publishes a communicated article in which the writer says that the inhabitants of the North-Western Provinces remember the Hon'ble Mr. Thomason and Sir William Muir, the late Lieutenant-Governors of these provinces, with affection. Both of them greatly sympathised with the people, which is not the case with the present officials. In the time of Sir William Muir the rich and the poor, the traders and the cultivators, and all other

Sir William Muir, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

classes of the people were employed, but now all of them are without employment. He was accustomed to hold darbars in every district, to receive the *raises* and zamindars with great courtesy, and to devise measures for their good. A darbar was lately held by Sir George Couper, Bart., and the result was that a 2 per cent. additional cess was imposed upon the people. In the time of Sir William Muir many new colleges, schools, hospitals, bathing-ghats, gardens, roads, &c. were built. He was accustomed to distribute prizes at colleges and schools with his own hands to further the cause education. He encouraged vernacular authorship by giving rewards to the authors of good vernacular books. He appreciated the writings of the vernacular newspapers. His successors have abolished many schools and colleges. The vernacular newspapers are an eye-sore to the present Government. Sir William Muir frequently visited the district jails and released all prisoners whose conduct was good. He forgave many men who had been sentenced to death. The district officers feared him, and had not the courage to act as they pleased. Even now he takes a deep interest in the welfare of the natives. He has lately several times remarked in his speeches that ere long the natives will be eligible to the higher ranks of the public service. It is to be regretted that, when the natives have acquired the essential qualifications to hold high offices, there are no such good officers as Sir William Muir to appreciate their merits. The native Government servants are now constantly sacrificed on the altar of reduction. The call for reduction has now become so strong that even the god Indra has made a reduction in the rains through fear, and the result is that the people suffer from the scarcity of food. There is no hope that our present officials will pursue the policy of Sir William Muir, so that all our sufferings may come to an end.

Circulation,
719 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 8th May publishes circular No. 5-585 R., dated 14th March, 1879, of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, regard-

The appointment of men of good families to the office of peshkar and tahsildar in Oudh.

ing the selection and training of the candidates of good family for the office of peshkar and tahsildar in Oudh, and approves of its provisions.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 10th May refers to the burning of the house of the deputy commissioner of Unao (Oudh) by Kerosine oil, and remarks that accidents frequently occur owing to the use of this oil. The Government should adopt the same measures to check the use of this oil as those for spirituous liquors.

Circulation,
719 copies.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustān* of the 3rd May says that, although the people are suffering from a number of misfortunes, viz., the scarcity of food, the prevalence of sickness, the paralysis of trade, the want of employment, the levy of the license tax, &c., the Anglo-Indian journalists consider the natives to be rich, and advise the Government to realise the cost of the war from them. But the Anglo-Indian papers are mistaken. The natives are at present in a very depressed condition. Being perfectly loyal they are willing to pay the cost of the war, but the difficulty is that they cannot afford to do so. They are actually starving, and it is surprising that our hard-hearted Anglo-Indian contemporaries, far from sympathising with them in their distress, advise the Government to saddle them with the cost of the war. In order to ascertain the truth in all matters, the Government should not absolutely depend upon Anglo-Indian papers, but should also study the native papers.

Circulation,
235 copies.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbār* of the 4th May, in regard to the commission appointed to enquire into Pandit Har Sahai's case, remarks that two members of the commission are only officers of an equal rank with Mr. Saunders and Pandit Har Sahai. The third, viz., Munshi Madho Lal, is only a munsif. In these circumstances it may be doubted that

Circulation,
150 copies.

the results of the enquiries of the commission will in any case be against Mr. Saunders. The commission should consist of such men as these, the Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur, Sir Dinkar Rao, Mr C. Robertson, and Mr. C. A. Elliott, who are famous for their ability and justice, so that neither Mr. Saunders nor Pandit Har Sahai may have the least objection to urge against the decision of the commission.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Arya Mitra* of the 9th May argues that the chief cause of the poverty of India is that a large sum of money goes out of the country every year to enrich foreign traders and artisans, as the natives are unable to provide for their own wants. The only way of improving the condition of the natives is for them to establish all kinds of mills and factories in the country, so that they may not have to depend upon Europe for the supply of necessary articles of consumption.

The same paper, in its local news column, states that the commissioner of Benares has asked the opinion of a committee, which consists of some respectable inhabitants of the city, as to whether, in view of the present state of the *rabi* crop, the new acreage tax should be levied or not at present. The committee consists of Raja Shiva Prasad, C. S. I., Raja Shambhu Narayan Singh, Raja Narayan Das, Babu Gurdas Mitra, Mirza Rahmat-ul-la, Munshi Sadho Lal, and Raja Sankatha Prasad, and held its first sitting on the 3rd May. We are very thankful to the commissioner for asking the opinion of the committee on the subject. To our thinking the state of the *rabi* is not so good as to render the immediate levy of the new tax advisable.

Circulation,
650 copies.

A correspondent of the *Aftab-i-Panjab* of the 2nd May refers to some of the most prominent advantages which the English Government has conferred upon India, viz., religious liberty, the

British rule in India.

security of life and property, the increased facilities of communication, the spread of education, &c. The writer prays for the permanent establishment of British rule in India.

EDUCATION.

The *Hindi Pradip*, Allahabad, of the 1st May, says that

Circulation,
180 copies.

The Hindus and the public service. the last public service certificate examination for the Allahabad district was

held at the Allahabad high school in April last. Eighty-three village schoolmasters appeared at the examination, of whom only thirteen were Hindus, and the rest were all Musalmans. Thus the Musalmans were six times the Hindus, but looking at the Hindu and Musalman elements of the population, the proportion should be just the reverse. Perhaps the cause of this is that the district inspector of schools of Allahabad is a Musalman.

RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the *Hindi Pradip* of the 1st May, received on the 4th idem, complains

Circulation,
180 copies.

The sale of railway tickets. that at the time of the distribution of railway tickets there is always a great rush of passengers at the booking-office. All men, specially the sick and weakly, are subjected to great inconvenience and trouble in obtaining their tickets, and the pickpockets avail themselves of this favourable opportunity to ply their trade. If railway tickets were freely sold in the bazar in every large town like currency notes, court fee stamps, and postage stamps, all this inconvenience and trouble would be avoided.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Berar Mitra*, Ellichpur, of the 6th May, says that

The illegal conduct of some Panjabi cloth merchants at Ellichpur, Berar. sometime ago some Panjabi cloth-merchants distributed cloth among poor persons at Ellichpur (Berar), and demanded no immediate payment for it. Now they have begun to exact payment with great severity. There are about fifteen or sixteen of them. If any man, who took cloth

from them, makes the smallest delay in paying the price, they surround his house, harass him in a variety of ways, beat him, and even threaten to spit into his mouth.

Circulation,
475 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 5th May refers to the prohibition of the Shalamar garden fair, Lahore. The Shalamar garden fair, Lahore. which was to be held at the end of April last, by the Government, owing to the outbreak of cholera among the Hardwar pilgrims, and suggests that in future the fair should be held in March instead of April, as the weather in April is not good.

The *Berar Mitra*, Ellichpur, of the 6th May, says that The decline of the fertility of land. educated natives ascribe the decline of the fertility of land to the fact that cultivators do not now properly plough and manure the land as they formerly used to do in the time of the Mughals, which is not true. The system of agriculture as practised by the cultivator at present is the same as it was under the old régime. Agriculture obviously depends upon the fall of rain, and therefore the chief cause of the decrease of out-turn is the insufficient and untimely fall of rain in these days. Now the question is what is the cause of the frequent occurrence of drought. Old and experienced persons are disposed to ascribe it to the following causes:—

First.—That the people do not act in strict accordance with their religion.

Secondly.—The destruction of forests. This cause is also accepted by educated natives.

Thirdly.—That it is the law of God or nature that all things should decline in the *Kaliyug*, so that the world may gradually perish.

The educated natives will probably not admit the first cause, but it is a fact that, when the people deviate from the path of righteousness, God displays his anger to bring them to the right path, as is evident from past history. When the Musalman kings of Delhi began to oppress the

Hind
oppre
to opp
India
to tre

The
raja of

grati
rial

his cl

lish a

a bes

raja

by t

basin

edit

1169

1169

1169

1169

1169

1169

1169

1169

1169

1169

1169

1169

1169

1169

1169

1169

1169

1169

1169

1169

1169

1169

1169

1169

1169

Hindus, Shivaji was born to free them from the tyranny and oppression of the Musalmans. When the Marathas also began to oppress the people, Heaven entrusted the sovereignty of India into the hands of the English. When the English began to treat the people with severity, the mutiny broke out.

The *Kashi Patrika* of the 30th April refers to the death of the Maharaja of Vizianagram with deep regret, and appeals to the sense of gratitude of the inhabitants of Benares to establish a memorial to perpetuate his memory. As he was famous for his charity, the nobility and gentry of Benares should establish a charity fund for the relief of the poor, which will be a best memorial to the deceased. (The death of the Maharaja of Vizianagram has been also noticed with deep regret by the other papers of Benares.)

Circulation
440 copies.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Faqir Muhammad,	May, 2nd & 5th	1879. 5th & 8th, respectively.	650 copies.
2 <i>Agra Akhbar</i> ...	Agra ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Khwaja Usaf Ali,	April, 28th	4th ...	225 "
3 <i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Kamta Prasad	May, 3rd	6th ...	100 "
4 <i>Akhbar-i-Am</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Mokand Ram	7th	10th ...	1,245 copies (including 355 copies taken by Govt.)
5 <i>Akhbar-i-Tamannai</i> , Lucknow,	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto ...	Puran Chand	6th	7th ...	125 copies.
6 <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	"	10th "	90 "
7 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i> .	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Sheikh Alim-ulla,	3rd & 6th	5th & 8th, respectively.	297 copies (including 63 copies taken by Govt.)
8 <i>Almorah Akhbar</i> ...	Almorah,	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand	1st	5th ...	57 copies.
9 <i>Anjuman-i-Akhbar</i> ...	Shahjahanpur.	Urdu	Ditto ...	Moti Mian	"	4th ...	30 "
10 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly ...	Chandan Lal	3rd	6th ...	132 "
11 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	"	2nd	5th ...	408 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
12 <i>Arya Mitra</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi	Ditto	Babu Bhutt Nath,	9th	10th ...	600 copies.
13 <i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	1st	4th ...	100 "

41 <i>Basir Mill</i> ...	Kulluhpur,	Marathi	Weekly	Kanath Sakha Ram.	6th	10th	250
15 <i>Basir Samachar</i> ...	Akola	Ditto	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji.	4th	6th	175
				Tota Ram	2nd	4th	"

No.	Title	Author	Language	Frequency	Period	First Issue	Number of Copies	Remarks
11	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...
12	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
13	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
14	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
15	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
16	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
17	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
18	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
19	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
20	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
21	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
22	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
23	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
24	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
25	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
26	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
27	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
28	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
29	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
30	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
31	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
32	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
33	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
34	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
35	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
36	Banda Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
37	Mashir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	1879. May, 4th	1879. May, 6th	150 copies.
38	Meerut Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	3rd	"	100
39	Mitra Bilas	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mokand Ram	5th	8th	200
40	Mutla-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	Nabi Bakhsh	6th	9th	46
41	Nejmul Akhbar	Meerut	Ditto	Daily	Muhammad Hayat	1st to 7th,	4th to 10th, respectively.	413
42	Nizam-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Murari Lal	5th	8th	45
43	Nur-i-Afshan	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. A. P. Kelso	8th	10th	430
44	Nur-ul-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yagub	10th	"	450
45	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Shiu Prasad	5th to 10th,	5th to 10th, respectively.	719 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
46	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	6th	9th	320 copies.
47	Panjab-i-Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh-ud-din	3rd	7th	350
48	Panjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	5th	8th	225
49	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Eshvant Gobind Saktar.	"	7th	250
50	Pramod Sindhi	Umraoti	Marathi	Ditto	"	"	"	150
51	Prince of Wales Gazette.	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	4th	6th	85
52	Qaisar-ul-Akhbar	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	"	"	150
53	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Nadir Ali Shah	5th	"	475
54	Riaz-ul-Akhbar	Khairabad,	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Riaz Ahmad	April, 25th	7th	105
55	Rohilkhand Akhbar	Moradabad,	Ditto	Weekly	Harnam Sarup	May, 3rd	"	64

No.	Name	Address	Language	Frequency	Editor	Subscription	Year
56	Safr-i-Hind	Amritsar	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	176
57	Sanchar Sar	Aligarh	Bengali	...	Ditto	...	500
58	Sayyid-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Hindi-Urdu	Tri-monthly	Murari Lal	...	86
59	Shola-i-Tur	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Haidar Ali	...	250
60	Sahail Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	...	200
61	Vakil-i-Hindustan	Amritsar	Ditto	Ditto	Umer Din	...	235
62	Vrit Dhar	Dhar	Marathi	Ditto	Hari Bhaaker	...	155

PRIYA DAS,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLANBARD,
The 15th May, 1879.

PRIYA DKS,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE N.Y. P. AND OGDEN GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALBANY, N.Y.

